THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"AND THEY THAT BE WISE SHALL SHINE AS THE BRIGHTNESS OF THE FIRMAMENT AND THEY THAT TURN MANY TO RIGHTEOUSNESS AS THE STARS FOR EVER AND EVER."—*Daniel.*

No. 18, Vol. XXXVIII. Monday, May 1, 1876. Price One Penny.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL CONFERENCE

OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS, HELD IN THE NEW TABERNACLE, SALT LAKE CITY, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1876.

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FIRST DAY.

The Forty-Sixth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints convened this morning, April 6, 1876, in the New Tabernacle, at 10 o'clock.

PRESENT ON THE STAND.

Of the First Presidency—Presidents B. Young and Daniel H. Wells.

Of the Twelve Apostles—John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Orson Pratt, sen., C. C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Brigham Young, jun., and Jos. F. Smith.

Patriarch—John Smith.

Of the First Seven Presidents of Seventies—Joseph Young, Albert P. Rockwood, Horace S. Eldredge, and John Van Cott.

Of the Presidency of the High Priests' Quorum—Elias Smith and Elias Morris.

Of the Presidency of this Stake of Zion—Geo. B. Wallace and W. H. Folsom.

Of the Presidency of the Bishopric—Edward Hunter, L. W. Hardy, and Robert T. Burton.

In addition to the above, there was a general attendance of the authorities throughout the Territory, besides a large congregation of Saints.

Conference was called to order by President B. Young.

The choir sang—

An angel from on high,
The long, long silence broke.

Prayer by Elder John Taylor.

The choir sang—

Great is the Lord, 'tis good to praise
His high and holy name.

Elder Wilford Woodruff rejoiced in having another opportunity of meeting together in another Conference. He particularly desired that every heart should be lifted up in praise and thanksgiving to God. The professing Christian world, though they said they believed in the Bible, were groping in darkness, and were without faith in God. The Latter-day Saints not only believed in Joseph Smith, the Prophet of the last days, but also in those promises and prophecies that God had declared through his servants in ancient and modern times.

He then spoke of the blessings and privileges that all those were entitled to who had embraced the Gospel of

Jesus Christ, and who kept a celestial law. All those to whom were committed a dispensation of the Gospel, God held responsible for the carrying out of his purposes, as he revealed unto them from time to time. God held the ancient Apostles responsible for the faithful testimony which Jesus their master sent them forth to bear to the nations of the earth, and which they faithfully performed to the day of their death. So also with Joseph Smith, to whom the Lord delivered the ancient records of the Nephites, and gave the Priesthood to lay the foundation of a kingdom that never was to be thrown down. God held him accountable for the faithful use of those powers and keys that were committed to him. It was the same with Prest. Young, his council, the Twelve Apostles, and all who held the Priesthood. God held us all accountable for the same, and it behoved us to be careful how we handled sacred things, and to magnify our calling that was placed upon us.

He urged the prompt and honest observance of the law of Tithing, that our Temples might be built, and all faithful Saints have the privilege of attending to those ordinances for their dead friends and forefathers, that alone could be attended to in the Temples of the Most High God. No matter what our circumstances might be, all had the power of keeping the commandments of God. He hoped the Saints who attended this Conference would come with prayerful hearts, that God might inspire his servant Brigham, and give him strength to deal out to the people the bread of life. He prayed that God would also inspire his Saints with an increasing desire and determination to do all things required at their hands.

President D. H. Wells felt gratified with another opportunity of meeting in the capacity of a general Conference A great and glorious privilege was granted unto us, of being co-workers with the Almighty, and assisting him in sustaining and establishing his kingdom upon the earth. The world at the present time was full of unbelief and wickedness, and the Lord had sent forth his everlasting Gospel to reclaim his children from the error of their ways. This was a preparatory work. The judgments of God were beginning to be poured out upon the inhabitants of the earth. It was through the instrumentality of his children that he was going to establish his great and glorious kingdom. Let us take hold then with renewed zeal and energy and build up Temples by paying our Tithing. Were we willing to use our means and ability for the forwarding of this great Temple, the foundation of which was already laid? We could do it if we were only united and willing to lay ourselves out for this great work. There need be no delay in this matter, but by some appropriating their labor, and others their means to furnish a support for the families of the laborers, the work could be immediately commenced. Economy and home industries, and the necessity of more being producers instead of consumers, he also spoke upon, which would give us greater power, and the work of the Lord would be accelerated and roll forth with increased rapidity.

He hoped the Saints would go forth with renewed energy to do those things required at their hands, and become united in bringing about the purposes of God.

The Conference was adjourned till 2 o'clock, p.m.

The choir sang an anthem—

Jerusalem, my glorious home.

Benediction by Elder C. C. Rich.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE RECENT EXPLOSION IN SALT LAKE CITY.

April 5th, in this Centennial year, will be recorded in the annals of Salt Lake City as the day upon which occurred its most fearful disaster. We scarcely need inform our readers within ten miles of this city, that the powder

magazines on Arsenal Hill exploded yesterday. All know it, and hundreds are sufferers by the great catastrophe. A few minutes before 5 o'clock last evening, a deafening noise was heard, and the whole city and country for miles around shook and trembled. The fearful sound had not died away before a second and louder one followed, and a moment afterwards a third and still louder came. The first had created a panic in the upper part of town, which was succeeded by dire consternation. People rushed madly in every direction, scarcely knowing whither they were going. Many women fainted and fell in the streets. Strong men were prostrated; teams broke their fastenings and tore wildly hither and thither; houses swayed to and fro; doors were wrenched from their hinges; plaster crumbled from the walls, and ceilings fell; the sidewalks on East Temple Street, from Third South to South Temple, were in a moment strewn with bits of glass. "Day of Judgment" was shouted by many tongues, and, indeed, the seemingly prevailing impression was that the world had "come to an end," and the work of final destruction had commenced in Salt Lake. Some dropped to their knees, and earnestly began preparing for entry into the great hereafter, by attempting to make their peace with God. It would have been interesting to watch the manœuvers of men; but just at that time no one happened to be sufficiently composed in his own mind to calmly observe the actions of others. People residing north of South Temple Street were doubly frightened, and with cause. A shower of cobbles, boulders, and huge chunks of concrete, descended on a portion of the 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Wards, crushing through roofs, ploughing into the gardens and streets, and striking to death at least two persons.

The desperate, heedless panic lasted but a minute, when it was succeeded by another wild rushing of humanity, this time with a definite object in view. Huge clouds of smoke arose from Arsenal Hill, which explained all. The magazines had exploded, and there was a general stampede for the scene.

There were four magazines on the hill, about one mile north and east of the Temple Block. The first was owned by the Hazard Powder Company, for which Z. C. M. I. is agent. The second, about 100 feet in the rear of the first, is Du Pont's, Mr. B. W. E. Jennens, agent. Still behind this, and about 100 feet distant, and perhaps eighty feet from each other, were two magazines, one belonging to the California Powder Company, the other to the Oriental Powder Company, for both of which the Messrs. Walker Brothers are agents. One of these had two compartments, one used by Messrs. G. M. Scott and Co. for storing Hercules powder, of which they are agents.

The magazines were substantially built of stone and concrete. The doors were iron, and the roofs metal, and were considered absolutely safe houses for the purpose.

At the time of the explosion there were nearly forty tons of powder—sporting, blasting, giant, and Hercules—in the four magazines. The Walker Brothers had about ten tons of blasting, besides a quantity of giant; Z. C. M. I. about the same amount; Jennens, fifteen tons, blasting and sporting; Scott and Co., three and a half tons Hercules. There are few explosions on record where so large an amount of powder has been burned. Greater destruction of life and property has frequently occurred, and good luck alone has the credit that this disaster was not more terrible in its results. Scores of providential escapes from death are reported. It is the subject of wonder and congratulation that so few lives were lost. It is not known, and will probably remain a mystery, which of the magazines first exploded. Two explosions occurred so nearly at the same instant, that the double report could barely be distinguished.

There are many theories as to the cause of the catastrophe. The one most likely to be correct is the following:—Yesterday a couple of young men—Charles Richardson and Frank Hill—went up City Creek Cañon to drive some cattle. They were returning by way of the magazines, and while near the latter, were seen to fire,

it is thought, at some cranes that were flying over. The discharge of the gun was instantly followed by the explosions. It may have been that the boys shot at one of the magazine doors, causing a concussion sufficient to explode the Hercules and giant powder. It has been the careless and most reprehensible and dangerous practice ever since the magazines were built, to make rifle and pistol targets of the doors, some of which bore the indentations of scores of bullets. Whether or not it was this practice that occasioned the explosion, a fearful lesson has been taught, and at a terrible price of life and property. The magazines were completely demolished, and the material of which they were constructed scattered for miles in all directions. Not one stone laid on top of another, and where the buildings stood, deep holes were torn in the earth.

It is definitely known that four persons were killed, and it is believed that others have perished. Hundreds of men, women, boys and girls, were on the ground within twenty minutes after the explosion. A search was instituted, and soon a mangled foot was found. Next was discovered a human scalp with hair attached; a piece of flesh from the thigh was then picked up, and afterwards another foot in a boot, with a portion of the leg attached, and the toes and part of a third foot; bits of flesh, some weighing only an ounce or two, and others two or three pounds, and other parts of bodies. Pieces of clothing were also found. The flesh and rags were scattered over an area of half a mile. Portions of the clothing and bodies picked up have been recognized as those of the young men—Richardson and Hill. The former was the son of Dr. Darwin Richardson, deceased, and Mrs. Grace Richardson, who resides in the 14th ward. He was 18 years of age. Hill was 17 years old, and the son of Mr. Archie Hill, 19th ward.

Mrs. Mary Jane Van Natta, wife of J. H. Van Natta, 19th ward, was pumping water at the well of Mr. Winberg, opposite her own residence, when a boulder struck her in the back, killing her instantly. The rock passed through the body, horribly crushing and mangling it. The boulder had been thrown at least three quarters of a mile from the magazines.

Master James H. Radden, a lad 3½ years old, in the 20th ward, was struck by a rock and instantly killed.

At this time it would be impossible to detail all of the injuries resulting to persons. Numbers were knocked against walls, others were thrown to the ground unconscious, many were bruised and hurt, and not a few were hit by falling stones.

Charles Johnson, 19th ward, was struck on the hip by a cobble and considerably bruised.

Mrs. Peter Thomasson, 20th ward, was hit with a piece of iron which severely lacerated the flesh of her arm.

A piece of rock cut off the tip of an ear of a little son of Mr. D. P. Kimball, 18th ward.

A partition in Mr. Collett's house, 19th ward, was thrown down on the little son of the gentleman, bruising the boy; not serious.

Mrs. Dahlquist, at Mr. S. J. Jonasson's, had her arm severely torn by a piece of falling plaster.

Besides the above several persons in the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th wards were hit by cobbles and more or less injured.

Any estimate at this time of the amount of damage done to property would be merely a guess. The greatest loss is probably in glass. Main street presented a scene of destruction in that respect. Scores of huge plate windows, valued at from $50 to $500 each, were crumbled into fine bits. With a single exception, the elegant French plates in the Deseret bank and Sharp's building, were broken. Two of the large plates in the new Z. C. M. I. store were shivered, and some of the smaller windows up stairs were broken. One of the massive sheets in Walker Brothers' store was splintered. Also Raybould's, Stringfellow Brothers, Dwyer's, and many others. The magnificent window in the Eagle Emporium was wrecked. The Walker House, Townsend House, and other hotels, lost hundreds of dollars in glass alone. Hundreds of residences were left with scarcely a whole pane of glass in them. There are very few houses within a mile and a half of the explosion, but suffered in this respect,

while many were greatly damaged otherwise. Walls were cracked and others thrown down, chimneys were demolished, doors were broken, and furniture and crockery destroyed. And this damage was not confined to houses within the limit prescribed above. Many breakages occurred in the 10th ward on the eastern limit of the city, in the 3rd ward on the south and 5th and 6th on the west. The whole city suffered in proportion to its proximity to the magazines. Among the private residences damaged the most are those of Hon. W. H. Hooper, 19th Ward, in which the windows were, with a few exceptions, entirely destroyed, and a rock went through the roof; Mr. S. J. Jonasson's, 19th ward, which is a pretty complete wreck as regards glass, doors, ceilings, etc. A rock also tore a piece off the roof; Bishop Raleigh's brick house, near the Warm Springs, damaged by a falling rock and breaking of glass; Mr. Dean's house, 19th ward; Mr. Johnson's in the same. Mr. E. H. Parsons', 20th ward; Mr. John T. Caine's, 20th ward; Major Bird's, 14th ward; George Saville's house, 20th ward, completely wrecked. It will cost probably $3,000 or $4,000 to repair the damage to some of the above. The Empire mill, in City Creek Cañon, directly below the magazines, was shattered and almost torn to pieces; as also was the adjoining residence of the miller, Mr. S. J. Sudbury, some members of whose family were slightly hurt. The houses over the reservoirs at the head of the water works were crushed in and destroyed.

There was a furious and destructive storm of rocks in the upper part of the city, and many narrow escapes from death occurred.

A huge boulder fell through the roof and upper floor of H. P. Kimball's house. Another weighing about twenty pounds, crushed through the roof and ceiling of Colonel Page's residence, falling on a bedroom floor, where it lodged. One struck a plank walk at the Deseret University, went through the boards and buried itself in the earth. A rock weighing 115 pounds fell through the roof, ceiling and floor of Shingleton's saloon, opposite the theatre, and sank four feet in the ground beneath. This rock had been hurled more than a mile through the air. Another boulder weighing forty pounds, went through the roof and two floors of Mayor Little's new residence. Another through the barn of Mr. George Dunford, 17th ward. A rock weighing thirty-six pounds, went over the museum and buried itself in the lot behind. These are but a few instances where rocks were hurled from a half to a mile and a half, and did damage.

At the time of the explosion Mr. Marcena Cannon, in the 17th ward, was working by a lighted lamp, which was overturned by the shock. The oil ignited and set fire to his house. Water being at hand the flames were immediately extinguished.

A little silver bar was thrown through the window of Mr. George Lufkins' residence, two blocks west of the Townsend House. It is thought that one of the young men who were killed had the bar in his pocket when the explosion occurred.

Yesterday afternoon a crowd of boys were playing base ball on the flat about eighty rods west of the magazines. It was they who saw Richardson and Hill fire the gun. When the explosion occurred the boys were prostrated, and a couple of them were unconscious for several minutes from the force of the shock.

Much of the black powder did not burn at the time of the explosion, and lies scattered all over the hill. Strange as it may appear, some of the kegs were not bursted, while the demolition and destruction of everything else was so complete. The metal roofs were torn into bits and scattered to the four winds, and whole kegs of powder picked up a short distance from where the houses stood. There was much of the Hercules and giant powder that did not explode, and now lies scattered over the hill. This powder is as dangerous now as ever, and people should avoid going on the hill, unless they court destruction. There is enough power in a stick of Hercules powder to literally tear in pieces an army, and a slight concussion might cause it to explode. The terrible disaster did not seem to have the effect of imparting caution to some yester-

day. Parties picked up and carelessly handled the sticks of powder, and some of it was carried to the city by men and boys. Coroner Taylor will hold an inquest at the City Hall this afternoon, at two o'clock, over the pieces of corpses that have been found. —*Salt Lake Herald, April 6th.*

DISTRICT MEETING,

HELD AT THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MEETING ROOMS, DAMGATE STREET, WYMONDHAM, ON SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1876.

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Present on the stand—John Hopkin, President, and Shadrach Empey and John Parry, Traveling Elders, of Norwich Conference; Bishop W. H. Maughan, President, and V. L. Halliday, Traveling Elder, of Birmingham Conference; George L. Farrell, President of Nottingham Conference; and Peter Barton, President of Sheffield Conference.

A Council meeting was held in the morning, at which valuable instructions were given by Prests. Hopkin, Maughan, and Farrell.

2.30 p.m.

Meeting commenced by singing the hymn: "Sweet is the work, my God my King." Prayer by Prest. Farrell. Singing, "How beauteous are their feet."

Prest. Hopkin briefly addressed the congregation, bespeaking their kind attention to the speakers and exhorting all to divest themselves of prejudice.

Prest. Barton quoted Mark xvi, 15, and clearly showed the necessity of baptism for the remission of sins, and the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost, in order to obtain the gifts and blessings of the Gospel. Declared that he knew the Gospel he had embraced was the power of God unto salvation to all who would render obedience thereunto.

Elder V. L. Halliday contrasted the doctrines of the different sects of the day with those taught by the Latter-day Saints, and clearly showed that none save the Latter-day Saints teach the doctrine of Jesus and his Apostles. He also testified that he knew God had again set up his kingdom as predicted by the Prophet Daniel, having himself received the gifts and blessings promised to believers.

Prest. Hopkin exhorted the strangers present to compare the doctrines here enunciated with the Holy Scriptures, and to remember the admonition of the Apostle Paul, "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good."

Singing, "God moves in a mysterious way." Prayer by Elder Empy.

6. 30 p.m.

Meeting commenced by singing, "Ill praise my Maker while I've breath." Prayer by Prest. Barton. Singing, "How firm a foundation ye Saints of the Lord."

Prest. Farrell treated upon the universal apostacy of the Christian Church, and the restoration of the Gospel by holy messengers from heaven to the Prophet Joseph Smith. Said that the Gospel is now being preached unto all nations that the end may come, in fulfillment of the saying of Jesus. He referred to the persecutions that followed Jesus and his Apostles in the promulgation of that Gospel, and showed that the same spirit is manifested against the servants of God, to-day. Testified that he was a witness that God had restored that Gospel through Joseph Smith, for the salvation of all who will receive and obey it.

Bishop Maughan remarked that without his brethren and himself had known that they had the Everlasting Gospel to preach to the people, he believed that none of them would have been here. He dwelt at some length on the principles of the Gospel, showing how it had been banished from the earth, and the people had dwindled in unbelief. He spoke upon the rise and progress of the Church. Said he was well acquainted with Prest. Brigham Young. Had heard his counsels,

and knew him to be a Prophet of God. Said if men and women would observe the counsels given them by Prest. Young, these would save and exalt them in the kingdom of God.

Meeting closed by singing, "Come let us sing an evening hymn." Prayer by Prest. Hopkin.

On Monday, April 10th, the Saints assembled, as per announcement, in a social tea party, which was well attended by Saints and strangers, and which gave general satisfaction. After which Elders Halliday, Barton, Maughan, and Empey delivered short but interesting addresses upon the principles of the Gospel.

On Tuesday, 11th, the brethren proceeded to Lowestoft, and held meeting, which was adressed by Elders Farrell and Halliday.

On Wednesday, 12th, all returned to Wymondham, and met again with a large congregation of Saints and strangers. Addresses were delivered by Elders Barton, Maughan and Hopkin. The meetings throughout were well attended. Many strangers present at the several meetings, expressed themselves highly pleased therewith. It was a season of refreshing and rejoicing that will long be remembered by the Saints. Great credit is due Prest. Hopkin for his faithful labors in the Norwich Conference.

HYRUM A. REEVE,
Reporter.

THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE'S LANGUAGE.

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The orator must command the whole scale of the language, from the most elegant to the most low and vile. Every one has felt how superior in force is the language of the street to that of the academy. The street must be one of the schools. Ought not the scholar be able to convey his meaning in terms as short and strong as the porter or truckman uses to convey his? And Lord Chesterfield thought that without being instructed in the dialect of the Halles, no man could be a complete master of French. The speech of the man in the street is invariably strong, nor can you mend it by making it what you call parliamentary. You say, "If he could only express himself;" but he does already better than any one can for him—can always get the ear of an audience to the exclusion of everybody else. Well, this is an example in point. That something which each man was created to say and do, he or she can best tell you, and has a right to supreme attention so far. The power of their speech is that it is perfectly understood by all, and I believe it to be true that, when an orator at the bar or in the senate rises in his thought, he descends in his language—that is, when he rises to any height of thought or of passion, he comes down to a language level with the ear of all his audience. It is the merit of John Brown and of Abraham Lincoln—one at Charleston, one at Gettysburg—in the two best specimens of eloquence we have had in this country.—*R. W. Emerson.*

As we are born to die, and must submit to a decree which we cannot reverse, is it worth our while to "fix our affections on things here below?" or rather, must not the world and all its perishing grandeur lessen before us at every thought? What are hope, fame, wealth, or power, when compared with the certainty of living through an eternity, and of possessing a happiness adequate to such a state? On a matter of such importance, it is madness to procrastinate. We die daily. Every hour, every minute, we are nearer to death than on that which preceeded. Every day is the beginning of death, every night we go to our lesser rest; caution, therefore, and vigilance and circumspection, and a constant preparation and readiness are necessary. "Set thine house in order, be ready, walk while ye have light," are Scriptural admonitions. Our days are few, then follows eternity; a thought which should be for ever present with us.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1876.

EMIGRATION NOTICE AND INSTRUCTIONS TO EMIGRANTS.

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THE FIRST COMPANY of this year's emigration will leave Liverpool May 24, 1876. It is particularly requested that the names and ages of all intending to go with that company be forwarded to this Office without delay.

FARES FROM LIVERPOOL TO OGDEN.

Adults:	12 years old and upwards	£14 16 0
Between	8 and 12 years...	9 18 0
,,	5 and 8. ,, ...	7 8 0
,,	1 and 5 ,, ...	2 10 0
Under	1 year	1 1 0

Emigrants should observe that these fares are only from Liverpool to Ogden. All intending to go to Salt Lake City by rail from Ogden, or to any other point, either north or south, will have to pay at Ogden, in addition to the amounts above named.

LUGGAGE.—Adults are each allowed 100 pounds, or 7 stones and 2 pounds, of luggage free; and those between 5 and 12 are allowed 50 pounds, or 3 stones and 8 pounds, free. No free luggage is allowed to those under 5. All extra luggage will be charged 8 cents, or 4 pence per pound, from New York to Ogden. No one will be permitted to take any luggage over these amounts, unless they have money to pay for its transportation from New York; as it WILL NOT be paid for by this Office, nor by Elder Wm. C. Staines, at New York, there being NO FUNDS at either office to pay for overweight.

All luggage should be strongly boxed, and well roped. Canvass sacks are advantageously used for some kinds of luggage and may be had at most of the emigrants' outfitting houses, at from one shilling and ninepence to two shillings and sixpence each.

All luggage should be plainly marked with the owner's name, also Ogden, or Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A. Marking should be done upon the box or sack, and with oil paint. When this is not practicable, strips of leather may be used, securely fastened on with tacks, strong twine, or otherwise, but a paper address is next to useless. Luggage wanted on the voyage should have these words marked upon it—"Not to be put below." As a rule, luggage is safer and better in the hold.

Emigrants, or those in charge of companies, should see that their luggage accompanies them, and that it is transferred at the various junctions where changes are made. It will save much labor and trouble to those who assist the

emigrants on their arrival here, if the latter will, so far as convenient book to LIME STREET STATION. Those who expect to be met at the station, should duly inform us of the time and place of their expected arrival—not the time and place of starting. On arrival, emigrants should remain with their luggage. In case there is no one from this office to receive them, some one should at once notify us of their arrival. We repeat, the rest should remain with their luggage.

OUTFIT.—The outfit needed for the voyage is a bed, tin-plate, tin basin, knife, fork, and spoon for each person, and a water bottle and some soap. All of these articles may be obtained in Liverpool for a few shillings. Emigrants coming from a distance here, should provide themselves with some food. Also a light box or lunch basket to serve from New York to Ogden. A flat box or basket, to stow under the seat is preferable to a deep one. Emigrants must also provide themselves with about ten shillings per adult for provisions from New York to Ogden. Estimated time, with stoppages, nine days.

Presidents of Conferences, Traveling Elders, and intending Emigrants, should preserve a copy of these instructions for future reference.

Due notice will be given of the second company. The time has not yet been concluded on.

D. McK.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

London, April 10, 1876.

Prest. A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—As it is customary with returning missionaries to render you an account of their labors, I cheerfully comply with that custom.

I arrived in Liverpool, April 28th, 1875, and was appointed by President J. F. Smith to the Bristol Conference, under the Presidency of brother Watts, where I labored with joy and satisfaction for about four months—chiefly in the Cheltenham District. I was then removed to the London Conference, (Bedford District) where I labored for three months, and the remainder of the time in the Reading District. I have felt great joy and satisfaction in my mission work, and trust I have done some good to those with whom my lot was cast. I have baptized about forty persons and know the time has been profitably spent to myself. In traveling and visiting the Saints I have gained some experience which I think will cause me to appreciate my mountain home more than I possibly could before. I have received great kindness at the hands of the Saints, and have found them ever willing to share with me the necessaries of life. I thank them one and all for their many acts of kindness, and feel to say, "God our Father bless them," and give them the desires of their hearts in righteousness, and open up the way for their deliverance. I would say to them, take care of your pence and shillings and they will make pounds. The Lord helps those that will help themselves. I am pleased to return to my mountain home, but I do not expect to sit idle there. I trust my future life will be spent in this great Latter-day work. In bidding adieu to my many friends and acquaintances I have some feelings of regret, for I have found many I would rejoice to see in Zion, and I shall continue to use my influence in common with my brethren for their emancipation.

In conclusion I would say to all my brethren and sisters, strive to be Saints indeed, and then you will secure the blessings of heaven on your labors. May God our Father bless you, Prest. Carrington, and all Israel, is the prayer of your co-laborer in the cause of Truth.

JAMES PAYNE.

14 Belmont Street, Plymouth,
April 24, 1876.

Prest. A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—It is well to be engaged in a good cause. To labor in the ministry of the Church of Christ is a pleasing duty. A holy life is approved by good men and angels, and is accepted by God, the great Father of all. We have a "cloud of witnesses" to sustain us in our mission of reconciliation. The servants of the Lord have reason to be of "good courage" in their onward course. The salvation of the children of men is fraught with a sweet smelling savor. In the divine work the highest order of character is brought to view, and the abounding love of God is made manifest, through sacrifices made in behalf of fallen humanity, by the living Priesthood.

I am pleased in having an opportunity to report to you the condition of the Saints in this part of the Bristol Conference. There was a time when the cause of Zion flourished in the towns of Plymouth and Devonport, like a green bay tree, and many Saints have emigrated to Utah from this part. To-day we do not number very many, but the quality is as good as ever. A lively interest is manifested, faith is made perfect by works.

We distribute circulars among the people, and a few attend our meetings. We do not think the seed sown will perish. We look for the "bread cast upon the waters, to be seen after many days." This generation must hear the warning voice. "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." The honest in heart receive the truth when they hear it, and the voice of heaven is to them,—"Come out of her my people!" "MENE TEKEL" is written on the bulwarks of modern Babylon. Zion must be built up, and Christ will appear in his glory! The Saints would gather—they look for a helping hand. We advise them to save their *mites*. A straw will indicate the course of the current, when thrown on the bosom of the stream. Works are the visible signs of the existence of faith in the mind, the love of God in the soul.

With kind regards to yourself, brother McKenzie, and all the Elders at "42."

In the bonds of the Covenant,
EDWARD HANHAM.

ANCIENT PERU.

BY ELDER GEORGE M. OTTINGER.

According to Garcilazo's history, the period of the Incas was less than five hundred years, if their dynasty consisted of no more than thirteen or fourteen sovereigns; and Manco Capac with his mysterious origin and his miraculous powers of civilizing, he has undoubtedly borrowed from traditions from the older inhabitants of Peru. Baldwin says: "The only Spanish writer who really studied the ancient history of Peru in the traditional and other records of the country was Fernando Montesinos, who went there about a century after the conquest. He was sent from Spain on service which took him to every part of Peru, and gave him the best possible opportunities for investigation. He was a scholar and a worker, with a strong inclination to such studies; and during two periods of residence in the country, he devoted fifteen years to these inquiries with unremitting industry and great success." (Old America, 261.) He learned tho Peruvian language, and collected the historical poems, traditions and narratives. He received assistance from old men who were trained to read the quippus, and who had learned from the Amautas. In fact he omitted nothing which could aid him in his purpose; and in this way made a great collection of old Peruvian documents. And the result of his labors are embodied in a work entitled "Memorias Antiques Historicles del Peru," and another work on the conquest entitled, "Annales."

Montesinos divided Peruvian history into three distinct periods. The first period began with civilization and

lasted until the first or second century of the Christian era. The second was a period of disorder and decline, introduced by invasions from the east and south-east. The country was broken up into small states and many of the arts of civilization were lost. This period lasted over one thousand years. The third period was that of the Incas who revived civilization and restored the empire. Montesinos discards the wonderful stories told of Manco Capac and Mama Ocllo, and says the nation was originated by a people led by *four brothers, the youngest of these brothers assumed supreme authority, and became the first of a long line of sovereigns.*

Here let us turn and read the first and second books of Nephi (Book of Mormon); and especially the beginning of the fifth verse, page 56. "And now my son Laman, and also Lemuel and Sam—behold if ye will hearken unto the voice of Nephi (the younger son of the four) ye shall not perish." And also Book of Jacob (Book of Mormon, page 115): Nephi began to be old; he anointed a man to be king; the people, having loved Nephi exceedingly, are desirous of retaining his name, "and whoso should reign in his stead were called by the people second Nephi, third Nephi, etc., according to the reigns of the kings; and thus they were called by the people, let them be of whatever name they would." I ask the thoughtful reader is there anything more harmonious between sacred and secular history, than this fact relating to the early colonization of Peru?

Montesinos gives a list of sixty-four kings who reigned in the first period. The first was Puhua-Manco or Ayar-Uchu-Topa (the yougest brother,) whose power was increased by the willing submission of "neighboring nations." He was succeeded by Manco-Capac, a remarkable character. "Adjacent nations dreaded his power," and in his time the kingdom was much increased. The next king was Huainaevi-Pishua. During his reign was known the use of letters, and the Amautas taught astrology and the art of writing on leaves of the plantain tree. The fourth in order was Sinchi Cozque, who won great victories and adorned and fortified the city of Cuzco. Inti-Capac Yupanqui was another remarkable character. He divided the kingdom into districts and sub-districts, introduced a complete civil organization, arranged the calendar into the solar year of three hundred and sixty-five days, and established the system of couriers. Manco-Capac II. made great roads from Cuzco to the provinces. Nothing special is noted in the next thirteen reigns. Civil affairs received attention, a few conquests were made, and a great plague is mentioned. (See Book of Mormon, verse 3, page 138).

The twentieth king was Huascar-Titupac, who gave all the provinces new governors of royal blood, and armed his soldiers with a cuirass made of cotton and copper. The twenty-first king was Manco Capac Amauta. He was an astronomer and "convened a scientific council which agreed that the sun was at a greater distance from the earth than the moon, and that they followed different courses." During the next twelve reigns, wars, conquests, and religious controversies are noted. Ayay-Manco, the thirty-fourth king, assembled the Amautas in Cuzco to reform the calendar and it was decided that the year should be divided into months of thirty days, and weeks of ten days, calling the five days at the end of the year a small week. They also collected the years into decades of ten's, calling each group of ten decades a sun. Of the next twenty-nine kings, Capac-Raymi Amauta, the thirty-eighth of the line, and Yahuar Huquiz, the fifty-first, were "celebrated for astronomical knowledge." The latter "intercalated a year at the end of four centuries." Manco-Capac III, the sixtieth sovereign, is supposed to have lived at the beginning of the Christian era. In his time "Peru had reached her greatest elevation and extension." The reigns of the next three kings covered thirty-two years. Titu Yupanqui Pachacuti, the thirty-fourth, was the last sovereign of the old kingdom; he was killed in battle with a host of invaders who came from the east and south-east. His death threw the whole kingdom into confusion.

There was a rebellion as well as an invasion by which the empire was broken up into small states. Many ambitious ones taking advantage of the new king's youth denied him obedience, drew away from him the people and usurped several provinces. Those who remained faithful to the heir of Titu Yupanqui conducted him to Tambotoco, whose inhabitants offered him obedience. From this it happened that this monarch took the title of king of Tambotoco. During the next twenty-six reigns the government of the old royal house was centered in this little state; in fact these twenty-six kings were merely kings of Tambotoco. Tyrants over-ran the country, civil war prevailed, the whole country was in disorder, invaders attacked and despoiled province after province, life and personal safety were endangered, the people lost confidence in one and the other until by these disturbances the use of letters was lost. "The art of writing seems to have been mixed up with the issues of a religious controversy in the time of the old kingdom." (Baldwin).

During this unsettled time writing was proscribed even in the little state of Tambotoco. The fourteenth ruler (of the twenty-six) "prohibited under the severest penalties, the use of *quellca* for writing and forbade also, the invention of letters." Quellca was plantain leaves made into a kind of parchment. It is said that one Amauta was put to death for attempting the restoration of the art of writing. This period of decline and disorder was the dark age of Peru, and lasted until the rise of the Incas, who restored order and reunited the country.

We have given but a skeleton sketch, a mere outline, of Peruvian history, as related by Montesinos. Let the earnest enquirer read that portion of the Book of Mormon contained in the books of Jacob, Enos, Jarom, Omni, Alma, Helaman, and his son Nephi, and he can discern almost a parallel statement of facts by the two histories. Some may object to the dissimilarity of names; but this has no weight, being a well understood and frequent occurrence in sacred and secular writings, although there is a striking similarity in the pronunciation of the third king's name, Huainaevi, *(Wa ain e vi)* and Nephi. We use it as no argument judging that there is enough and more abundant proof in the body of the two histories; always recollecting that the sacred history is but a condensed record of the religious progress of the country, and that Montesinos, on his part, gleaned his knowledge from those who lived ages after the events related had transpired, and consequently could get but a faint and imperfect version—mere dim and indistinct outlines of the early Peruvian history.—*Juvenile Instructor.*

UTAH NEWS.

From the *Deseret News* of April 5th:—

A Musical Feast.—The music loving portion of the Salt Lake public will have the privilege of enjoying a splendid treat next week, when the city will be visited by no less a personage than Mr. Gilmore, of Boston grand jubilee fame, who is accompanied by fifty performers, and who will regale the people hereabout with a couple of concerts.

Mortuary.—Sexton's report for March:—Males, 21; females, 24; of these adults, 19; children, 26. Causes of death as reported:—Cancer bowels, 1; inflammation of lungs, 5; dropsy, 3; scarlet fever, 12; child-bed, 1; water on the brain, 1; typhoid fever, 1; inflammation of bowels, 2; paralysis, 1; heart disease, 2; liver complaint, 1; alchoholism, 1; killed by snowslide, 1; apoplexy, 1; cerebrospinal meningitis, 1; still-born, 1; cholera morbus, 1; convulsions, 3; brain fever, 1; congestion of brain, 2; croup, 1; rheumatic fever, 1; lung fever, 1; total number of interments, 45.

J. E. Taylor, Sexton.

WOMAN'S EXPONENT for April 1st contains "Conference Greeting," "Woman," "R. S. Reports," "A True Friend," "Old Maid in the Corner," "Domestic Economy," "Ignorance and Extravagance," "Visit to Bear Lake," "Our Religion," "Woman's Ambition," "Petty Despotism," etc.

SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON.—Judge James B. McKean, Secretary Black, Col. O. J. Hollister, Mr. Thomas J. Alma, and several other gentlemen in this city received a summons, by telegraph, from the Sergeant-at-arms of the Congressional House of Representatives, to appear at Washington forthwith, for the purpose of appearing before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to testify in the Emma mine investigation matter, in which the official integrity of Minister Schenck is involved.

BRIGHAM CITY.—A gentleman from this flourishing place informs us that the numerous branches of the Co-operative Institution there are prospering, turning out their several varieties of crude and manufactured materials, the only department now resting being the cabinet-makers and carpenters, the hands attached to which having taken a respite of a couple of weeks to attend to gardening.

THE CODLING MOTH.—We are informed by a person who is well informed, that the grubs which produce the codling moth, so destructive to fruit, are now making their appearance much more numerously than last season.

NO "SMALL POTATOES."—We have been shown, from the Tithing Office, a quantity of potatoes of the Peerless kind, raised by Bishop Thorne, of the 7th Ward, south of this city, in what is called the "Big Field." "Huge!" is the exclamation that naturally occurs to a person as he looks at them. We weighed a couple, and they turned the scale at only six and a half pounds.

From the *Salt Lake Herald*:—

ANOTHER TERM.—The Salt Lake Collegiate Institute commenced another term April 3rd, with an increased number of pupils. This speaks well for the talented principal, Prof. J. M. Coyner.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.—The report of an explosion was heard in the eastern part of the city on Friday night (April 7th), a number of ladies being considerably frightened by it. It is thought to have been the explosion of a piece of Hercules powder which had been picked up after Wednesday's disaster. Too much caution cannot be observed in regard to handling pieces of the powder which may be found.

UTAH EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.—The following is the table of contents of the April number:—Our National Birthday; The Teacher's Responsibility; Death and Destruction in Salt Lake City by Explosion; Poetry—"The Goat and the Swing;" Young Men's Christian Association; Utah School Law; Abstainer's Department—Roll of Honor; Salt Lake City Items; Publisher's Department; Territorial Items; How to Teach Spelling; Puzzle Department; Miscellaneous Items; Reviews, etc.; Centennial Notes.

From the *Ogden Junction*:—

WOOLEN FACTORY.—Mr. J. W. Cummings is in Ogden. He has taken the superintendence of the Excelsior Woolen Factory in this city, and will run it in the interest of the proprietors, and, we hope and believe, in the interest of the community. He is perfecting his preparations, and will soon announce to the public, through the *Junction*, what he wants and what he is prepared to do. His long experience in the business renders his services valuable. Mr. B. F. Cummings, sen., is also engaged, who will give his practical assistance in the management of the concern. We want to see that factory in full running order, and we trust the people will sustain it with their wool and their custom.

IRON ORE.—Parties in from Willard state that there is fifteen hundred tons of iron ore on the dump at the mines, near that place, ready for the Ogden Iron Works. Fire up the blast furnace!

THE UTAH CENTRAL IRON BRIDGE.—President Young, the officers of the railroads, and a party of invited guests made a visit yesterday, April 5th, to the new iron bridge being built across the Weber river at Ogden, for the U. C. R. R. The party left the depot about 9.15 a.m., and returned at 1.30 p.m. While at the bridge they witnessed the raising of one of the four corner supports of the structure to its permanent position on the east abutment. The bridge was built by the American Bridge Company, who have works in Chicago and other large cities, and is one of their celebrated iron truss bridges. It is 155½ feet in length, and 14 feet in the clear inside. The iron work cost $58,75 per linear foot delivered at Omaha. It is constructed on the same site as the old bridge—in fact is being erected right on the latter. The supports rest on two massive rock abutments 22 feet in length and 7 feet thick, the foundation of which are piles 22 feet in length, driven into the river bed, then a wooden platform 20 inches thick, on which rests the stone work, 17 feet in height. The distance between the abutments is 152 feet. The work of erecting the bridge was commenced last Friday, and it is expected to be completed this week. It is being put together under the direction of Mr. John Rumsey and an assistant, Mr. Tyton, who were sent out by the builders for that purpose. Bishop John Sharp, President and Superintendent of the U. C. R. R., is also giving his personal attention to the matter, which is a guarantee to the traveling public that everything about the bridge will be safely and securely arranged. The structure, when complete, will cost between $14,000 and $15,000.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

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——In the U. S. House of Representatives a motion was adopted, March 29th, for appointing additional members on various committees, including the Territories, from among the Delegates.

——The San Jose (Cal.) *Patriot* exalts "Gentile" over "Mormon" jurisprudence, because the former gives criminals so many chances to escape punishment, and the latter doesn't.

——This is the way the New York *Sun* puts the position of our whilom Governor from the webfoot region—"At a meeting recently held in San Francisco by a society for the promotion of the Christian religion among the Mormons, ex-Governor Woods of Utah and Oregon, the chairman, said that the best method of carrying out the object of the society was to court-martial the Mormon leaders, and then hang them as criminals."

——The Washington *Star* says that, in addition to Lawyer Baskin and Delegate Cannon, Professor J. H. K. Wilcox appeared before the Senate Committee on Territories, March 23rd, in behalf of Christiancy's proscriptive Utah bill, "but after hearing him a few minutes the committee incontinently adjourned."

——The U. S. Senate Committee on Territories have authorized Christiancy to report for passage his bill regulating elections and trial by jury in Utah.

——The capital necessary to make the preliminary experiments in connection with the submarine tunnel between England and France is nearly subscribed, and the work will soon be commenced.

OCEAN DEPTHS.—H. M. S. *Challenger*, in the course of her wanderings, has taken the deepest sea-soundings on record, one of four thousand six hundred fathoms being to the north of New Guinea, where the ocean is more than five miles in depth. This is a very exceptional measurement, the average depth of the Pacific being three thousand five hundred fathoms, and that of the Atlantic two thousand five hundred. Compared with these vast immensities, the seas which so often lash themselves into fury upon our own coasts would be deemed shallow indeed. There is no doubt whatever that, if our corner of Europe were raised only one hundred fathoms—half as high again as St. Paul's—the beds of the English and Irish Channels, and very nearly the whole of the North Sea, would be dry, the British Islands would be united and joined to the Continent, and a large expanse of land would be added west of Scotland and Ireland. The real basin of the Atlantic begins with a very sudden declivity, and the basin of the Pacific declines in an equally sudden manner. It has been ascertained by those on board the *Challenger*, that the water at the deepest parts of the ocean is scarcely at all denser than at the surface.

——The cost of maintenance of the Suez Canal per mile is somewhat more than three-fourths of the total outlay per mile on the railways of the United Kingdom, of which outlay maintenance only forms 20 per cent. The annual cost is £1,396 maintenance for the Canal, and £1,924 for the whole expenditure of the railways. The expense incurred for transit and navigation service on the Canal is £669 per mile ; the cost of the locomotive department on our railways being £549 per mile, for which all traction work has to be done.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24,—All the representatives of the Great Powers have counseled the Porte not to undertake anything against Montenegro, promising, at the same time, to unite their efforts for the pacification of the insurgent provinces. The Porte has taken note of these promises, without, however, discontinuing its military preparations.

——An Athens telegram says that the Ottoman Government is hesitating on a war against Montenegro. The war party is strong in the Cabinet. Russia strongly objects. Egypt has been solicited for auxiliary troops not for actual war service, but to disengage the Turkish garrisons in Asia. Ten thousand Egyptians are to occupy them. The troops have not yet assembled at Scutari or Albanis. Nothing is ready for immediate hostilities. Great alarm and agitation prevail in Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The House of Representatives has passed the resolution reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee, requesting the President to take steps for the release of the Fenian prisoner Condon, now undergoing sentence in England. The Senate has not taken any action in the matter.

——At the thirty-first annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in London, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., in moving a resolution commending the association to the friends of Christianity, remarked that the strength of a nation lay rather in the virtues of its people than in its wealth or its armies. The association was entirely unsectarian, and relied on the open Bible.

——It is announced that Jefferson Davis will sail for Europe on the 1st of May, where he will remain for six or eight months, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a direct trade with the cities of the Mississippi valley.

In the last three months the value of boots and shoes imported into England from abroad was £74,533, against £39,821 in the same period last year.

The *Times'* Philadelphia correspondent states that the Senate has refused the motion of Mr. Belknap's counsel to postpone the impeachment trial until December. The New York Democratic Convention has adopted a resolution recommending Tilden for President.